THIS EVENING AS A STATE ATER.

Mesons Frederic Buy Broom, John Gilbert, Chas Fieler, Mark Smith, Greeter Buy Broom, John Gilbert, Chas Fieler, Mark Smith, Greeter Buy Broom, Houston, B. J. Eingradh, Berowne, Williamson, Graham, Leonard, Earres, Wilson, Wilkinson, Pope, Ward, Leonard, Wilson, Burney, Miss Madeline Henriques, Miss R. Barrett, Mark Smith.

THIS EVENING, as a DUCHALLWIAL-THE ALCHYMIST. The Ravels, Gairies, Francis, Abouts, Young America, Signosia spits, Mono, has thours. Young America on the Three Flying rapers. The Martinetti Brothers as the Three Gladutors.

THIS EVENING, at 8-OUR MUTUAL FRIEND, Mrs. John

WINTER GARDEN.
THUS EVENING at S. PLAYING WITH FIRE: Mr. John Brougham, Miss Proutice, Mrs. C. Wolcott, jr., Miss Mary Corr. Masses, C. Wolcott, jr., J. G. Bernett, W. S. Andrews.

BROADWAY THEATER.
THIS EVENING THE FRENCH SET—THE PET OF THE PETTICOATS, No. 11 Set Western, Mr. J. A. Herae.

WOOD'S THEATER
THIS EVENING-THE INVESTME PRINCE-CROSSING
THE LINE; The World Sisters, and fall company. The Newsor Trough in feats on the Flying Trapers, Person Bruke Ladders, ste

FOX'S OLD HOWERY THEATER.

THIS EVENING AS 5-THE INVISIBLE PRINCE, Mass Family
Henring, Mr. G. L. Vox. To conside with a Face.

THIS AFT! SNOWN at 2, and THIS EVENING at 7] UNCLE
TOM'S CABLE—Mrs. G. C. Howard Mrs. J. Pryor. Mrs. W. L.
Jamison, Misses Jennin Cleaver, Kabos, Shahil, Lebrum, MearsHadoway, Bry. W. L. Jamison, H. E. Jatinstone, Eaviland,
Bridgman, Angelson, Wilton, ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND CURI03/11/E-5.

CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS.

THIS EVENING, a to EalLads, COMICAL ACTS, FARCES, BUELLSQUES, DASCES, SOLOS, DUETS, etc.—Tableson, GOBBLES OF LIGERTY AND ARMY AND NAVY—A SWEET FACE AT THE WINDOW—EXCISE versus LIQUOR DEALER.

GOUPIL'S GALLERY, No. 772 Broadway, TO-DAY, EXHIBITION OF NEW PICTURES by Mr. T. (

MOZART HALL, No. 814 Broadway.
THIS EVENIAGE AN ILLUSTATED LECTURE ON PHREN
OLOGY by Dr. Broadylag.

THIS EVENING, AT R. LAUGHING GAS EXHIBITION by D.

TO DAY, the STEEPLE CHASE and other races on the Paterni Course.

Unginege Notices.

PURIFY THE BLOOD .- It is an established fact that a very large class of disorders can only be cured by such remedies as will enter into the blood, and circulate with it through every portion of the hody; for hy this mount only can the remedy be brought in immediate contact with the disease. To obtain this desirable end, no ALTMATIVE. Serofols, King's Evil. Cancer and Cancerous Tumore. While Swellings, Endergement of the Bones, Chronic Rheumatism and Good, Emptive Diseases of the Skin, Old and Indolent Ulcers Galtrone Swellings of the Thront, &c., are cured with a certainty which his asterilebed every beholder. It is healde one of the most present articles that can be taken into the atomach; operating as a tonic, it removes Dyspepsia and Nervons Affections, and imparts a glow of animation and health unequaird by anything in the whole Materia Medica. Sold by all Druggists.

THE RESOWS OF BURNETT'S STANDARD PREPARA wides. - For more from eight years these Preparations have maintained a large and constantly increasing sale, sextaining the opinion of the best judges that they are carrieded.

BURNET'S UNIVEYAL TOUTH WASH is a prosecuter of the teeth und some. The evidence of Chambte and of the Dental Faculty substan For sale by all Droggista.

CHEVALUER'S LIPE FOR THE HAIR

Navan Falls to restore gray half to its original color, freshores, and hearty will Postyrear clop to faling out; will SUREAY grounds the growth; is I nevars to import life and viger will by Yankanan knop the bend in a clean, and and healthy condition; mustains unbling injections; has No Equat as a Hart Drassisson and in induced by our best physicians. I assure you, indice stad gestlemen, of is all you require for the bale. Sold by all draggiest.

SARAH A CREVALEM, M. D.

The great Sir Astley Cooper said that no human below explict to know from all secessions that he had a stamach of a law r. Les all who would not be painfully readened of the skistence of those migers by dyspepsis and hittmaness, fortify and invigorate them with occasions does of HOSTETTEN'S STORAGE BITTERS.

Directors disagree upon many things, but they all ages that it is not lie best way of putting out a firs to throw kernsens opened. They origin is like monner, to agree that to administrate puralise is not the way to ture Chairs, on these preduce the very thing a mind should be prevented. An attringent which bride up the proper origin is the records indicated by Nature and Reason. Such Management Analysis Contains Chair, a medicine, the efficacy of on lief track house proved by long and another experience. Depot No. 477

RELIEF AND HEALTH TO YOUR CHILDREN.-Mrs. Wennews Soursess Sturp, for Children, relieves the child from pen, necigirales the stomach and bowsis, corrects acidity and wind coin. Perfectly safe in all cases, as millions of mothers can testify. Thirty five cents a bestie. Offices. No. 215 Follow-M., New York and No. 20 High Halborn, London, England.

Decree by Incures - Thousands are drawing rapidly money and nearer to death's door every day, simply for the want nch a gental, representing, life-northing cardial as Browness. T. ing nature with this Elizir is to take a new lease

leach sublife. Depot. No. 20 Depot.
Clergymen, in their visits of mercy, continually find the proper in their visits of thereby, contributally first he proper in the contributation of their flowers aboving modes disease of the house in they almost always have with them as appropriate remedy to factoring grants to those musics to pay a physician or a posteriory. Sometimes in the contribution of any demonstration who will apply the it for toda porpose. Depot No. 407 Broadway.

Ladios offlicted with Discolorations on the Face, called moth patches, or feechtes, should use PERRY's Celebrated Moye and Fances a Loysean. It is unfulfible. Prepared by Dr. B. C. PERRY. Definations[at. No. 49 Hondest. N. Y. Selid by all druggists to New-

THE STAR MEDICINAL POWDER CO.,

MANUALTERS AND SELL THE MORE CO., MANUALTERS AND SELL THE MORE SELECTION OF THE MORE SELECTION OF THE SECOND SELECTION OF THE SECOND SELECTION OF THE THREE SELECTION OF THE THREE SELECTION OF THE SELECTION OF T Office, No. 694 BROADWAY, N. Y.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.-The Right Atom. Law Rousell communicated to the College of Pylesicians and J. T. Davenport that he had received information to the effect that the only remedy of any service in choiciers was CRLORODYES —Se Lancet, Becoming 31, 1864. HENRY SMIYE, Specia. Agent, No. 37 Nas. Santer, N. V.

COSTIVENESS, THE SOURCE OF DISEASE. - It causes Price Headache, Dississes, Billinomers, Sour-Stoopach, Opptresion, Low Spirite, Worms, Indignation, & D. Harris, S. P. Francis, S. Loussons warranted to cure all these, and the toly our for Pillas either blanding of otherwise. Sold by Dramas Harrise & Co., Hage Many & Co., Carwang, Mack & Co., and all Druggists.

A Boon of Health is within the reach of all sufferers

from Constitution. Decility, Disordered Stomachs, and their attendant evils. Manches's Sanative Pills will be found effications in every inflance where a mild enthantic is required to regulate the bowels giving vigor and tone to the system. For sale by all Druggiets.

CHOLERA. in its positive state, not cured by SERDLER'S COMPOUND CAMPHON TROCKES, but first indications, Perrisa, and usual relaxation of the Sowie, are asfely checked by heave prompt and potent little TROCKES. Should be in every pocket ow. One box 50c one dozen to families. 45. Soc maker, C. H.

A. A.-Dr. LANGWORTHY'S NEW PREMIUM TRUSS

MOTT'S CHEMICAL POMADE Restores Gray Hair keeps it glossy and from falling but resources dandruff, the finest dres-ing used. Sold by RURHTON, No. 10 Astor House, and all druggists. THE ARM AND LEG, by B. FRANK PALMER, LL. D.-

TRUSSES, ELASTIC STOCKINGS, SUSPENSORY BAND-AGRA, SUPPONTERS, &C.—MANSE & Co.'s Radical Cure Truss Office mity at No. 2 Vessor at. Lady attendant.

Cartes Vignette, \$3 per dozen; Duplicates, \$2.

Pequot Machine Co., Mystic River, Conn., manufacture the most improved Leona for Warries Tares Bladies William WILLOUX & GIBBS SEWING MACHINE. "It seem is stronger and less liable to rip in use or wear than the Locksettich."—[" Jusge's Report" of the "hinnd Park Trial." Send for the "Epport" and samples of Work containing both kinds of stircles on the same pleue of goods.

No. 50s Broadway.

THE SINGER MANUFACTURING COMPANT'S NEW FAM-

GROVER & BAKER'S HIGHEST PREMIUM ELASTIC IMPROVED LOCK-STITCH MACHINES for Tailors and

WHERLER & WILSON'S LOCK-STITCH SEWING

THE improved Elliptic Hook Lockstitch Sewing-Howe Sewing Machine Company.—Elias Howe, Proglem, No. 599 Broadway. Agents wasted INHALATION IN CONSUMPTION

By inhalation we convey our remedies, armed with the power of ure, directly to the seat of the disease in the longs. And thus the absoluby secretions and the irritation upon which the cough depends are speedily removed. The patient at once breathes deeper and fuller, is rest becomes more quiet, and the greatest imaginable comfort and elief are the immediate results. This treatment is not only applicable in Consumption, but is equally valuable and efficacions in Bronchitis.

Conumb and all diseases effecting the uncoun membranes of the
threat and all diseases. Persons suffering from any of the above dis
cuses are invited to mail and examine for themselves the numerous tesmontals of surfaces.
Dr. Dillenback is in attendance at his New-York Office, No. 113

the soldiers. The provisions of the bill are given in inth-st., a few doors west of Broadway, every THURSDAY and full in the Congressional proceedings.

Loss of Appetite and consequent lassitude and dentity shows that the cystem requires a tonic. To press food upon a person is nearing under this is like putting fresh coal upon an shoot exhausted fire. To seemedy this allment the system must be braced up, and for this chapt is nothing which can be compared with Marsons Calisava Toxic. For sale by all Bruggists.

3,500. - THE NATIONAL BRICK MACHINE, with only Two Honses makes 3,500 bricks per hour, with straight, well-lefined edges, and the bricks will stand all climates, while those A Bagra, General Agent, No. 141 Broadway, N. Y.

3,000 SHINGLES PER HOUR are made by the EMPIRE STREET, MACHINE with only ONE HORSE POWER; and will make at of the same amount of timber ONE THIRD NORE SHINGLES than in be made by any sawing shingle machine. A. Requa, Genera

MARVIN'S NEW PATENT ALUM AND DRY PLASTER far and Benotan Stiven Plate Sares. Highly ornamental and saramed perfectly dry. Also a large assortment of Bankers and Herchants Sares.

Manyle & Co. 265 B dway, and 721 Chestnut et., Phila.

ARTIFICIAL LIMBS OF SUPERIOR QUALITY AND adaptability; Army and Navy familihed gratis with the best per com-mission of the Surgeon-General U.S. Army, by E.D. Hudson, M. D. Astor Place, Clinton Hall, N. Y.

Howe's Cotton Picker picks 600 to 800 pounds per day in the Reid cleaner than by hand. Southern agents wanted. How: Manufacturing Compant, No. 31 Cedarst.

ASIATIC CHOLERA.-Let all be prepared with Dr. BICKNELL & SYREP, which is a sure remedy.

Both Chronic and Inflammatory Rheumatism are

S. M. PETTENGILL & Co., NEWSPAPER ADVERTISino Agents, No. 37 Park-row, New-York (established in 1849) scents for The Tribune, and all the newspapers in the United S and British Provinces.

New-Dork Daily Tribune.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 6, 1866.

The Tribune in London. STEVENS BROTHERS, American Agents for Libraries, 12 Hernietta, Cavent Garden, W. C.), see Agents for the sale of THE TRIBUNE, they will also process Seasonatements.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

FOREIGN NEWS

The Ville de Paris, from Brest May 26, arrived at this port yesterday. Her advices would have been one day later than those previously received, but none were received by the agent of the Associated Press. The Mexican Minister at Washington officially denies be report that President Juarez intended to retire in favor

It seems probable that a new Quarantine war is to be opened, which will prove of engrossing and enduring interest. A portion of Staten Island was "occupied last night by the Health Commissioners, who took with them a sufficient force to "hold" the territory they acquired, also the means of subsistence, and all other needful appliances for maintaining a surceast of commanding and their planess for maintaining a successful campaign, and their purpose is, to erect and defend if need be, by force and arms, suitable buildings for the use of the Quarantine department. Further developments are looked for with warm saticipation.

warm anticipation.

Public interest in the Fenian question appears to have simmered down. The Fenians themselves, perhaps, are as warmly engaged as ever in the cause, but evidently the people generally are getting to care little about it. There is a good dead of activity in entisting men and forwarding the sinews of war to points of rendezvous in Northern New-York and Vermont, but the United States Government proposes not to allow too much length of fine to the enterprise, and possibly some of the erratic warriors may become conscious of fleas in their ears before they reach asy Considerable hattle-field.

any Canadian battle-field.

Judge Underwood's Court opened yesterday at Richmond, and the customary address was made to the Grand Jurmen by the presiding justice. The tone of this address was such as to give offense to the Virginians, and perhaps might have been expected to have been so. Jeff. Davis' counsel inquired as to the disposition to be under their client's case, but no decision appears to have been rendered. The court again sits to day.

An extraordinary case of hardship was that of the cap-tain of a canal boat from up the river, whose child died on heard the boat yesterday, and who was compelled to carry the body around for several hours, in his efforts to comply with law.

It is denied that any millers in Orange County, other than Mr. Marsh of Phillipsburg, have repaired their mill-stones with lead; and it is stated that no ill effects have followed the use of flour from any other mill in the

progressing satisfactorily. lately rebed us States 20,4% pounds of gun

4,539 pounds of shot, 212,000 percussion caps, 156,721 call cartridges, and 1,165 guns and pistols. The Croton Aquadact Department has awarded the con-ract for building a reservoir and two gate-houses at Car-ansville to Edward Roach and Joshua B. Jenkins, for 42,765,56

A trip was made over the New-Haven, Hartford and pringfield road last Saturday with peat or fuel for the becomotive. The experiment was highly successful and attsfactory.

Dr. Sol-mon Andrews made a second aerial voyage yes-erday with his flying machine. It was rather more suc-easful than the first one, but still not an entire success.

In Brooklyn, yesterday, a jury gave a colored man \$350, he having claimed \$800) as indemnification for loss sus-ained by him during the riots of 1863. The Bangor Whig is authorized to say that the Hon. ohn H. Rice is not a candidate for reflection to Con-cess from the Fourth Maine District.

Daniel Leroy is said to have mysteriously disappeared from Poughkeepsic last Friday under circumstances which indicate that he was murdered.

It is said that Senator Summer's health is such as to have excited painful apprehension on the part of his friends for several weeks.

At the Paterson race-course yesterday the Derby was on by "Merril;" best time, 1.55. A horse named "Rich-

Mond" went in 1.51.

Yesterday was the first day of the Annual Examination at the West Point Military Academy. All the examiners

The Fourth Brigade, comprising five regiments, under Gen. Aspinwall, will parade this afternoon, and be re-viewed by the Mayor.

A child two years of age was run over and killed by a dommy on the Second-ave, road near Seventy-ninth-st. arly last evening.

The Board of Health met yesterday but their proceed-

There has been completed a continuous line of milroad 583 miles in legth from St. Louis, West. The Old School Presbyterian Assembly at St. Louis adourned yesterday to meet next year in Cincinnati.

journed yesterday to meet next year in Cincinnat.

Gold was very excited yesterday, opening at 145% selling as high as 146% and closing at 146%. Government bonds were very firm, with a moderate business. Money continues casy at 65% per cent, on call, with the bulk of fransactions at 6 per cent. The demand for foreign exchange is active, and rates are higher throughout. Freights have advanced. The exports (exclusive for specie) from the Port of New-York to foreign ports for the week ending June 5, 1866, were \$1,634,555.

CONGRESS. SENATE.

JUNE 5.—The resolution amendatory of a resolution relating the investment of the Naval Pension Fund was called up and laid on the table. The bill to reduce the number and increase the pay of clerks in the Interior Dertment was discussed and went over until to-day. The partment was discussed and went over until to-day. The bill to further provide for the safety of steamboat passengers was reported, with amendments from the Committee on Commerce. A bill was introduced and referred authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to lease public saline lands and to provide for their development and preservation. The Reconstruction resolutions were then called up. The pending question was on the substitute to the second section offered by Mr. Doolittle on Monday. Pending its discussion, the Senate went into executive session, and soon afterward adjourned.

HOUSE. HOUSE.

HOUSE.

Bills were introduced providing for the survey and sale of public mineral lands, and establishing a line of traction engines and wagons from the Missouri River to the Rocky Mountains. The House passed the Senate bill allowing the New-York and Mountain from Manufacturing Company to purchase a certain amount of the public lands not now in market. Mr. Garfield, from the Select Committee on Education, reported a substitute for the bill establishing a department of education in Washington, which was debated until the close of the morning hour. The bill to reduce and establish the pay of the ington, which was defined until the close of the morning hour. The bill to reduce and establish the pay of the army was then taken up, and after a sharp debate between Messrs. Rousseau and flogors, the House seconded the dedemand for the previous question, and the bill passed—So to 32. Mr. Bingham's joint resolution, proposing an amendment to the Constitution was incommittely postponed, as the amendment already adopted covered the

same ground. The Conference Committee on the Military Academy Appropriation made a report, which was agreed to. The Speaker presented a letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, in answer to the House resolution, in reference to his gold sales since May I. Adjourned.

Reconstruction was debated vesterday in the Senate, but no progress made. The House passed yesterday the bill to reduce the pay of officers in the army and to regulate that of

Judge Underwood opened his Court yesterday at Richmond, delivered a charge to the Grand Juw, and waited to hear what the counsel of Jeff. Davis might have to say. Mr. William B. Reed of Philadelphia preferred a request to know whether the Dstrict-Attorney intended to move in the matter of the indictment of Jefferson Davis, and announced the readiness of his counsel for a speedy trial. In the absence of the District-Attorney, his Assistant promised a definite answer this morning. It does not seem probable that any steps will be taken by the Government, and our dispatches state that Davis's counsel are present really in order to move for the release of their client on bail or parole. The counsel

who are engaged for the prosecution do not expect to

bring the prisoner to bar before October next.

The Board of Health vesterday took possession of Seguine's Point, on Staten Island, with intent to establish thereupon a quarantine station. The account which we publish elsewhere shows evidence of a resolve to maintain this ground, if need be, by force of arms. We rejoice over this display of energy, and only regret that it came so late. Whether or not Seguine's Point be the best location for quarantine, we do not care to inquire; suffice it that we are to have a quarantine. We trust, also, that no amount of clamor will deter the Board from putting the sick on shore, and ridding ns forever of the disgrace of that Falcon hospital ship. If danger ensues to Staten Island, the island must take its chance. Tender consideration may be due to its inhabitants, but not to the harm of a whole continent, and to the lasting disgrace of civilization. Public opinion will not much longer tolerate the Falcon, but it will applaud the Board of Health for the adoption of every measure calculated to make quarantine comfortable to the sick, and a sure pro-

Secretary McCulloch easily vindicates himself from the imputations to which he has been subjected because of his sales of surplus Gold. It was clearly right to sell-would have been wrong not to do so. Had he held on to his Gold-as The Eresing Post advised-until he had accumulated One Hundred Millions or so, preparatory to a Resumption of Specie Payment, he would have caused a fearful dearth of Gold and a consequent derangement of all Currency values. He was right in selling; right in trying to keep the premium on Gold low and steady; and Sub-Treasurer Van Dyck is right in hoping for good results from our recent heavy export of Gold, when it

shall have reached Europe.

But Mr. McCulloch fails to vindicate himself from a more serious and blasting imputation now gaining credit among observers-the imputation that his sound doctrines touching the importance and feasibility of early Resumption are not adhered to in his daily life-in short, that he is not trying to get back to a Par Currency. Men reasonably ask, "If our Finance Minister is really trying to resume, what business has the premium on Gold away up in the forties!" We would like to confound them by an answer; but what can we say?

We have this morning many new reports of Fenian meetings and of movements to the front, but no new invasion has yet been attempted. There has been for several days a concentration of probably several thousand Fenians on the frontier line, between St. Albans, Vermont, and Ogdensburg, New-York; but every day's delay of fresh hostilities makes the prospects of the Fenians more hopeless. The Canadians are now fully prepared to receive any number of enemies at any place along the border, and even should the Fenians slip over, their want of heavy artillery will seriously embarrass their operations. Furthermore, the vigilance of the United States authorites makes the preparations Dispatches from San Francisco show that there have been atrocious acts of piracy in the Chinese waters; also that the surveys for the Russian-American telegraph are It is given out that we may expect some startling During the month of May there were shipped hence to news this week; in which case it ought to be coming

g quickly, or may never get her -By direction of the President, the Attorney General of the United States has issued an order to the District-Attorneys and United States Marshals to arrest all prominent Fenians who have been or who 'may be" guilty of violating the neutrality laws. Suppose this cheap and easy administration of justice be extended to infractions of other laws. Let Gov. Fenton issue a proclamation for the immediate apprehension of all persons in New-York who "may 'guilty of petty larceny, or manslaughter, or any other offense. Would, or would not, such an instruction be illegal and absurd?

AN OVERTURE PROM DIXIE.

An imperfectly reconstructed Rebel has dispatched A Letter to the President," which, after due pause, he has vouchsafed to an edified and awe-struck world through the columns of The Daily News, He had been, he says, out of all conceit with President Johnson until, in his veto of the Freedmen's Bureau bill, the first flash of constitutional light broke upon a sorrowing and desponding land," which at once insured to its author "an honest, uncalculating support." He continues:

There is, perhaps, nothing so irreversible as the instinctive horror at social equality between Whites and negroes on the part of the former, an invincible repugnance, which God and Nature have implanted, both to sight and smell. The idea of tarnishing that beautiful surface on which floats the soul, batting and exhibiting itself in the undulations of the colored tide, as it rises and falls with the oscillations of emotion, is such a hideous treason to God and man, that an instant, heading descent with the seducer of Eve woulds be the just fate of those who advocate a worse crime."

-If this be the case, how happens it that there are o many mulattoes? And how happen their White progenitors to be nearly all loud-mouthed proclaimers of "the instinctive horror" aforesaid! And how happens it that no other nation of Whites on earth but ust this one crects legal barriers against the political and civil equality of Whites and Blacks! Why has n't some ex-Rebel or Copperhead the courage to try to answer this latter question?

After "cavorting" at length against the "hellish treason" of political equality and the "irrepressible traitors" who uphold it, affirming that a "wise and beneficent aristocracy is preferable to an unwise and injurious democracy," and commending "avowed usurpation," he advises President Johnson to deal with the earnest Republicans as follows:

"Take these fellows by the nape of the neck, and throw them ut to the people, like rats before terriers, and for their secur-y put collars on their necks with 'negro equality,' and let story tell how much it served its purpose." Bad as the Freedmen's Bureau is held to be, he sees

how it may be improved—as follows: "If the continued at all, it should be under the direction of such persons as Alexander H. Stephens, Robert E. Lee, Charles O'Conor. Thomas H. Seymour. Gen. Buell. Gen. McChelina, or men of that class, who would have the confidence of every one whose opinion was worth consideration: men of unapproachable integrity, of intelligence, humanity, and right intentions. Such men could secure the hearty cooperation of the Southern people in all fair and reasonable arrangements intended to make the fatal Emancipation Act work out its utmost capacity for good."

Supposing this change effected, we insist that "the title of the bill" should be changed also. The new concern might be ever so good a thing, but it could not be a Freedman's Bureau. Almost any other name would suit it better

cal. Here is his project of conciliation:

gestion (which is my conviction) which would, if carried out frankly and gracefully, do more to gratify the Southern people than almost anything else you could de. It is, Sir, to ofer restoration to the army and wary to the Best Fotes officers who served is the Confederate army and wave. It is true, Sir, I have no doubt that few, very few, would avail themselves of the Offers but thee effer would be a healing application to the wound the South has received.

"These officers, of all others, deserve especial regard; the love they had for their profession and attachment to the service, made a separation a most painful trial, nothing short of the conscientiousness of imperative duty could have induced them to surrender their so-valued commissions. Civil officers resigning made no such sacrifice—their tenure of office was temporary; the military was lifelong. The civil officers who adhered to the Confederacy will now find no harrier between them and any Federal office; why should there he any between them thirary: If the bonor and fidelity of any men can be trusted, it is of officers; and if they should accept a restoration, there is no ream to doubt their fidelity. Individually, I apprehend, there are few men at the North who will claim for themselves greater personal worth, than they would admit belongs to these Southern officers."

—Moore relates the adventures of a certain

-Moore relates the adventures of a certain Orator Puff," who had "two tones to his voice; and of an abandoned scoffer who,

"hearing the orator say,
"My voice is for War!" queried "Which of them, pray "

Admitting that "there is no room to doubt the fidelity," of these late officers of the Federal and later still of the Confederate army, the grave question presses upon us, "Suppose their States should again secede, would their fidelity constrain them to go Seession or Union? Having once evinced their fidelity,' by 'going with my State,' would they now illustrate it by going against her ?" A settlement of this point is imperatively demanded.

But there is a practical difficulty which this ex-Rebel leaves wholly unsolved. We have room for but one Lieutenant-General in our service; and the place is filled. Even if Grant were willing to give place to Lee and go back to his tanning, there are Lieutenant-Generals Jo. Johnston, Beauregard, Bragg, Cooper, Pemberton, Kirby Smith and a lot more, that would still be unprovided for. With a strong desire to conciliate, we are constrained to reject this scheme as visionary and impracticable.

COALS OF FIRE.

We shall receive in about a month the English newspapers containing accounts of the Fenian invasion of Canada, and copious comments thereupon. Probably it would be too much to hope that The Times and its cotemporaries would reproduce those admirable dissertations on the rights and duties of neutrals by which we were instructed during the four years of the Rebellion. It was an object then to show that neutrality covered all privileges and few obligations. Now, the English press, having completed its homilies on that side of the question, will present the other view with equal sincerity and force, and will discover a vast number of duties which the American Government is called upon to perform in order to prevent an expedition from its own soil into British territory. Mr. Vernon Harcourt, having exhausted his learning and his logic to prove that no precedent could be found against the fitting out of piratical cruisers in neutral ports to prey on the commerce of a belligerent, will reappear in The Times with fresh arguments for the obligation resting on our authorities to protect the Canada frontier of a thousand miles against all hostile excursions. We have not the slightest doubt that he will succeed in this new enterprise as well as in the old, and we can easily predict that the dear, stupid, British public, with its chronic incapacity for seeing two sides of a question at the same time, will read its morning Bible and "Historicus" its prophet, with an faith not less implicit than when he discoursed upon the same topic from a different point of view. It rill not be difficult to adduce, in this new line of ar gument, a number of historical parallels.

We may compare, for instance, the crossing of the Fenians with the escape of the Alabama. We find Gen. Grant, the moment the matter promised to become serious, hurrying to Buffalo, summoning his officers to duty, and suggesting that the militia be called out to prevent hostile expeditions from leaving the United States. It would complete the parallel were we able to say that the Lords of the Admiralty, when first warned of the Alabama, burried down to Liverpool to lay an embargo on her departure. When was announced that the Fenians were moving between the American and Canadian shores, the armed American steamer Michigan, with a number of consorts, patroled the intervening waters to prevent either reënforcements or retreat. The name of the British man-of-war which did police duty in the Mersey to intercept the Alabama on a similar occasion has escaped our memory. We find Gen. Meade first at Eastport in Maine, then in Buffalo, N. Y., then racing along the railways to Ogdensburg, to resist successive movements of the Fenians against different parts of Canada. Who is his British rival in activity and zeal ! When the forces under O'Neill are compelled to retreat, the Michigan captures them, and Sir Frederick Bruce at Washington begs Mr. Seward that they may be detained till a demand can be made for their extradition. Mr. Seward, with his reverence for precedents, might have quoted to Sir Frederick Bruce the Shenandoah returning to Liverpool with a British crew, and could have recalled with much effect the adjudication of Lord Clarendon that there was no evidence upon which any of the men could be held. Following that example, he should have directed the discharge of the mistaken patriots whom the indiscreet commander of the Michigan had made prisoners. But we find Mr. Seward ordering their detention in the custody of the United States Marshal, Surely, this is such an act of disrespect to the Foreign Min ister of Great Britain as will provoke a dignified remonstrance. When Sir Frederick addressed Mr. Seward on the general subject of invasion, he should have been me!, as Mr. Adams was met by Earl Russell, with the assurance that the Foreign Office was in possession of no official information on the subject. He should have been assured that due inquiry would be made. He should have been referred to the Collector of Customs at Buffalo as the proper official to institute an investigation, and by the Collector should have been passed along to the Board of Advisers, and by them to the District-Attorney, and by him to the Grand Jury for the District, and so on indefinitely. That would have been in strict accordance with British precedent, and it is greatly to be regretted that Mr. Seward should have shown himself so forgetful of these monuments of international law arising out of our own most recent diplomatic negotiation. The fact that he exchanges places with Earl Russell, and Sir Frederick Bruce with Mr. Adams, cannot alter the law under which the cases are to be decided. The fact that it is your bull and not my ox that was gored never did make -Well, we believe the British nation and Government, though they did us grievous wrong and harm,

any difference-did it? are still capable of generous impulses, and will be put to honorable shame by the strenuous and intelligent efforts of our Government to execute its neutrality obligations. To have gone back to British precedents, to have called up all the remembrances rom our civil war which might have justified us in disregarding international comity and good will, would have gratified a momentary passion among the people; but we are sure that twenty years hence America will be glad to recollect that no exasperation was bitter enough to cause a violation of our duties, or to occasion an official blindness toward the acts of men who, with only toleration extended them, could could easily have wrested from Great Britain her most important North American colony. Whether, however, our Government has not shown an over-anxious and superserviceable zeal against the Fenjans, is a matter on which there may be two opinions. We would have had the President do his shele duty under the law, yet keep rigidly within the and disrespect.

Washington telegrams have stimulated comes within the limits of the law.

THE PARIS CONFERENCE.

A Conference of Representatives of the great Powers of Europe, in order to avert, if possible, the impending war in Germany and Italy, has been fully agreed upon. The States which will be represented at the Conference are France, England, Russia, Austria, Prussia, Italy, and, probably, the German Confederation. The subjects to be discussed are, 1. Venetia; 2. Schleswig-Holstein; 3. The Reform of the German Confederation.

Of these questions, by far the most important is that of Venetia. It really is, and is known to be, one of the most irrepressible conflicts of Europe. Italy now a nation of twenty-two millions of inhabitants, openly avows its design to avail itself of any complication in Europe to accomplish the liberation of Venetia. The people of this Province are unanimous in their wish for separation from Austria, and for union with Italy. Venetia thus constitutes a continuing peril both to the integrity of Austria and to the peace of Europe,

At the Conference, Italy will call upon Austria to part peaceably with a Province the inhabitants of which unanimously demand separation. The request of Italy will be supported by France and Prassia. Austria will indignantly deny that on any principle of international law, Italy can lay claim to Venetia. No European Power would recognize a similar claim. France would not give up Alsace even if the people of that Province and of all Germany should unanimously demand it, nor would Prussia be found willing to part with any of her Slavic provinces. Why, then, should Austria be called upon to abandon Venetia?

The cogency of this argument has been, and will again be, acknowledged by Russia and England. If the Representative of the German Confederation should be allowed a vote on this question, he would, of course, take the same side. All these Powers, if Italy should bring on a war on account of Venetia, would declare her to be in the wrong. But, while resisting the claims of Italy, some, or all, of the allies of Austria will admit the great danger with which the disaffection of Venetia threatens the peace of all Europe, and they will not be absolutely opposed to asking Austria to exchange that Province for a territorial compensation, if such can be found. France, Prussia, and Italy will also declare their willingness to see Austria fully indemnified, and Austria herself, if a territory should be offered her not inferior in population and value to Venetia, and less likely to continue in a rebellious spirit, would not obstinately refuse to consider the

proposition. But here the real difficulty of the Conference will begin. It has been proposed that Prussia be allowed to annex Schleswig-Holstein, and in return code a part of Silesia to Austria. The great obstacle to this proposition is that Prussia is bent on aggrandizing her territory, and is, therefore, disinclined to cede any considerable portion of her present area. Moreover, Schleswig and Holstein have a population of less than one million inhabitants, while Venetia has two and a half millions. Schleswig-Holstein could, therefore, induce no government to offer to Austria an equivalent for Venetia. The only other expedient that has thus far been

publicly suggested is the annexation to Austria of either the Danubian Principalities or another part of Northern Turkey. But any proposition of this character would at once reopen the dreaded Eastern question, and in this question all the members of the Conference will move with more than ordinary aution and reserve. Little is known as to the opinions which the men bers of the Conference hold upon the questions of

Schleswig-Holstein and of German Reform. France is reported to favor a popular vote in the Duchies. As regards the German Confederation, the necessity of calling together a Parliament, including representatives of all the German States, will probably be admitted on all sides. It may be regarded as certain that the diversity of opinion on these two questions will be much greater than on that of Venetia; and that, therefore, it will be found much more difficult to come to an agreement.

WEST VIEGINIA

The returns thus far received from the recent voting in West Virginia on the Constitutional Amendment denying the right of suffrage to Rebels indicate a

We have the followi	THE AMENDMENT.
AND THE RESERVE TO STATE OF THE PARTY OF THE	**************************************
Counties.	Maj. Counties.
Barbour	
Berkeley	510 Morgan"
Braxtonsmal	maj Mineral, }
MOORE	The Comments of
Cabell	137 Nicholas
Doddridge"	42 Preston
lilmer	28 Pleasants"
Hancock*	95 Putnam
Harrison"	
Jackson	ALCOHOL STREET CONTRACTOR OF THE STREET
lefferson	
Kanawha	FOR 181 A 4
ewis	
Mason	The Committee of the Co
Marshall*	
Marion	304 Wood
	AGAINST II.
Counties.	Mai County.
Calhoun	27 Ohio*
Paratta smal	maj. Tuckor
Companies small	maj Wetzel
* Official.	and acceptance

LAGER LOGIC.

The Germans who met in Union Square on Monday evening to proclaim their hostility to the new Excise Law were very frank in their avowals of their purose to use the question so as to defeat Gov. Fenton and the Republicans next Fall and give the State to our political adversaries. Said Mr. J. J. Freedman. the Liquor-dealers' attorney:

"Dodging will not help them this year. Throwing Fenton overboard and nominating a new and even liberal man will not conciliate us; and besides, this would be crue! to Fenton and their own friends. No, no; we know too well that we cannot elect by our own votes a sufficient number of members of the Legislature either to pass or to provent the passage of a law without further help; but we do know that holding the balance of power, we can defeat the nominees of the party in power as long and as often as we please, and we are cannot do to the most odious provisions of the present law and given sufficient guarantees against the passage of similar provisions for all future times; and until that is accomplished we will not rest. At the same time, he me say a few words to the leaders of the Democratic party in the State. Our movement must necessarily benefit your party—not because in the eyes of thousands which are here assembled that party has any special claims for reward—but because self-preservation compels us to punish the party in power." "Dodging will not help them this year. Throwing Pento

Very well, gentlemen! "punish" us if fyou are able! but do n't forget how the slaveholders tried to do it a few years since, and came out at the little end of the horn. You have heard, doubtless, of the fellow who went out for wool and came in shorn to the hide Mayor Hoffman-after making the usual profes-

sions of regard for Temperance-proceeds: "But I am as much opposed to intolerance as I am to in-temperance, and a law which, under the pretext of moral re-form, strikes at the life-long habits and customs of a large class of our people which are as barmless as they are universal, will never be sustained by any considerable portion of our community. There is a spirit of intolerance in some of the provisions of the present law against which, you are right in remonstrating, and your remonstrances must be heard."

-Now, the Mayor is a lawyer, and knows right well that our laws have always forbidden the sale of liquors in grog-shops or saloons on Sunday. He knows that it is the Liquor interest which desires a radical change in our legislation, while we, who uphold the New Excise Law, stand substantially for the law as our fathers made it. Hoffman means to get the votes of the Germans, which he has a perfect right to do by fair means; but the trick to which he here resorts is unfair, and will recoil upon him. He is paid to enforce respect for the laws; and he degrades his high position by seeking to expose them to obloquy

justice by Great Britain to the Irish race through Equal Laws securing Equal Rights. Says The Union: "THE TRIBUNE here ulters a truth as far-reaching as it is sagacious, and as applicable to other places and countries as to Great Britain. The TRIBUNE has wisdom enough to perceive what the statesmen of England have either been too provided, or too narrow, to see, but The TRIBUNE has not wisnow enough to apply such sagacity at home."

-Yes, Sir! THE TRIBUNE would apply precisely the same remedy in the South as in Ireland-Equal Rights guaranteed and secured by Equal Laws. That is just what we would have Great Britain concede to the Irish, and our country concede to the South-to every part of it, and every class of her people. Nothing short of this will give us true Union and lasting Peace.

The Theaters. OLYMPIC THEATEN-OUR MUTUAL PRIRND.

The first representation of "Our Mutual Friend," which was given on Monday evening at the Olympic Theater, did not terminate till within a few minutes of 12 o'clock—for which reason we were quable to record in yesterday's paper the popular success with which it was attended. Mr. Rowe has dramatized the novel with skill and taste. Setting saids the unmanageable episodes—the festivals of the Podsungs and the Vencerings, the scenes in which Jonny Wren so delightfully and tomphically matthiamates the matthiamate. fully and touchingly participates, the matrimonial speculation of Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Lammil, and the business, more or less essential, which talls to the lot of Betty Higden, Miss Pec-cher and Mary Anne. Fiedgeby, the Rev. Frank Milrey. &c., c .- the dramatist has steadily kept in view, and successfully labored to filustrate the two principal features of the story, the respective experiences on "the course of true love" that were encountered by John Harman and Bella Wilfer, Engene Wrayburn and Lizzie Hexham. His plan has thus compre-hended the humorous accessories of Roffin's Bower and the plots of Venus and Wegg, together with the tragic long and incidents supplied by the characters, conduct and fate of Rogue Riderhood and Bradley Headstone. These elements he has blended, if not compactly, at least judiciously; so that his play, while not effective in all its parts, is harmonious as a whole. To have achieved this result with such perplexing materials, is to have labored with insight into the character of a strange work, and with fidelity both to the genius of Dickens and to the demands of dramatic art. Great credit, therefore, belongs to Mr. Rowe for the artistic merit of his work. It will be no fault of his if that work does not -- and we do not think it will-achieve a permanent success upon the stage. That it will have a prosperous "run" at the Olympic during the rest of Mrs. Wood's season, may, indeed, safely be anticipated; but prosperous runs do not make stand

Mr. Rowe's play reveals to us Gaffer Hexbam's but beside the

ard plays.

Thames, the abode of the Cherub, Boffin's Bower, a handsome bit of river scenery, and the lock at Plashwater Weir Mill, together with a few subsidiary scenes that do not linger in memory. It introduces John Harman—and this is the only clumsy incident in it-and makes him tell his own story to the walls of Gaffer Hexham's hut. It shows us Bella's life at the house of Boffin, and Wegs and Venus in council. It por-trays Eggene Wrayburn's pursuit of Lizzie Hexham, and the attempt at Eugene's life, by Bradley Headstone. It depicts, in a very thrilling theatrical scene, the death of Riderhood and the school-master. Finally it shows the momentary triends in liberal arrangements of a matrimonial character. Its dialogue is, in many parts, that of the novel itself: in others, it is original with Mr. Rowe: and in all it is characteristic and it is original with Mr. Rower and in an it is coaractersiste at telling. It has been produced with a good deal of new scenery, a portion of which is Sextraordinarily good.

Mr. Hayes merits cordial praise, for example, for the ple nic scene, wherein Eugene is rescued by Lizzie, and for the look scene at the Mill. In this latter at the close of the third act, Riderhood and Headstone, in a death struggle, are precipitated into an abyse, which, seen from the front, is indeed black and terrible. To depend upon effects of this sort is not to rest upon the resources of dramatia art—as the thoughtful spectator must be perfectly well aware. Shakespeare—as in the scene of the knocking at the gate in "Macbeth"—succeeds in thrilling the heart and mind to their interior depths without the aid of stage-carpenters. Yet effects of this kind have their merit, and the one which closes the third act of "Our Mutual Friend" is one of the best of its order that we have ever chanced to see. But Mr. Rowe's play is fortunate in good acting as well as good accenery. Mr Studley's Riderhood, Mr. Stoddart's Boffin, Mr. Rowe's Wegg, Miss Harris's Mrs. Boffin, Mr. Kames's Wilfer, Miss Myers's Charite Hexbam were all good personations of character. The best of them—a strong and truthfully colored delineation -was Mr. Studley's Riderhood. Mrs. Wood attempted to play Bella Wilfer, and failed entirely. Bella is neither "fast" nor "loud," and Mrs. Wood misrepresented her in each of these particulars. Lizzie Hexham was played very sweetly by Miss Kate Newton. Lavinia, too, was well acted by Miss Glover, who comes hither from England, and who made her debut on this occasion. The other characters were not noticeably acted. Mr. Boniface does not seem to have the slightest idea of Eugene Wrayburn, who certainly was not remarkable for astonishing cravats. There is but one actor in the Olympic company competent to play Eugene, and that is Mr. Rowe himself. Happily, the part has been shorn of much of its importance in this drama, as also has that of Bradley Headstone, who becomes a beetle-browed stage-villain, in the hands of Mr. Garrison. These players would be wise to study Dickens. He is not unworthy of at least as much thought as is bestowed on waistcoats and eyebrows,

"Our Mutual Friend" will be acted every night. WINTER GABDEN-"PLAYING WITH FIRE."

Mr. John Brougham made his appearance, as an nounced, on Monday, and played again last night as Dr. Savage, in his own well-known and very brilliant comedy of "Playing with Fire." He has had good audiences and has those eccentric and winning speeches, which fall with so much grace from his practiced lips. In reference to "Playing with Fire," there is little to be said, if anything, that has not been said already. We carefully described it when Mr. Brougham produced it here last Summer. It illustrates, in a very lively manner, through the medium of a glood plot and a sparkling dialogue, the danger of trifling with jeniousy. The character of Dr. Savage, woven of honesty, worldly wisdom, humor, ex-perience, goodness and simplicity, is thoroughly weil adapted to Mr. Brougham's talents and his well-known dashing style of acting. How well he played the part last season, the reader does not require to be reminded. He played it last night with even greater vigor and mirth, and won, at every point, that tribute of honest laughter so grateful to an artist whose chief aim is to make everybody buppy. The subsidiary characters have been judiciously east, and were acted last evening in an exceedingly creditable and satisfactory manner. Mr. Barnett particularly distinguished bimself as the gentle, wife-hunt ing Uncle Timothy. His taste is always to be trusted, and his knowledge of character is comprehensive and accurate. Miss Carr was also—as she is always tenthful and humorous, and spirited, as the Widow Crabstick jure. Miss Prentice, a young actress, new to this stage, apwith an honest effort after excellence, if not with the ease of ex-perience. Mr. and Mrs. Walcot. Mr. Andrews, Mr. Rogas, Miss Johnson, and Miss Morton are included in the east of Miss Johnson, and all and the industrial parts. "Playing With Fire" is announced for continuous repetition; but we are also lad to be able to add that fresher pieces are in preparation. Mr. b. ongham's own burlesque of hontas" will shortly be presented. The Winter Garden, always a pleasant place of resort, is never gayer than when the genial face and cordial voice of John Brougham are shedding

shine and merriment around its walls MISCELLANEOUS.

The Ravels have been welcomed with large andinces at Niblo's. We must reserve their present onto tainment for more careful consideration at another There will be a Matines at Wood's Theatre to-day,

The Worrell Sisters will appear, in "The Invisible Prince. The reader is reminded that the present is the last week of " It Is hever Too Late To Mend," at Wallack's Thes-"Uncle 'Lom's Cabin," at Barnum's Museum Miss Western, "French Spy," is nightly to be seen

at the Broadway Theater. FROM THE PACIFIC COAST. Piracico in the China Sens-The Bussian-Amero

Piracies in the China Seas—The Bussian-American Telegraph.

SAY FRANCISCO, Thursday, May 31, 1864.

Piracies in the Chinase waters still continue.

Six hundred and fifty Chinese emigrants on the ship Napoleon Canavars mutined, and set fire to the vessel. The Captain and crew escaped in small boats.

Pirates attacked the ship Mabee on the 10th of March, but after a vigorous fight they were driven off.

The ship Conger, from Hong Kong for Bang Kok, had been attacked a few dars previous, and one of the crew and six pirates were killed before the latter were repulsed.

'Major F. L. Pope, Assistant-Engineer of the Rassian-American Telegraph, has reported to Col. Bulkley, Engineer-in-Chief, that he has surveyed the country from Lake Tatla to the head-waters of Steeping River, British Columbia, a distance of 300 miles, and found an excellent route for building a telegraph fine the entire distance.

The country north of the Steeping River is believed to be of a similar character. After traveling 500 miles on snow shoes, Major Pope reached the ocean, 700 miles port of Victoria. The native Indians were disposed to extend error assistance to the great enterprise.

Myging aboves are fast cookir, 2350; Vellow Jacket, 262;

or Victoria. The native Indians were disposed to extend every assistance to the great enterprise. Mining shares are flat; Ophir, \$360, Yellow Jacket, \$627; Reicher, \$195, Chollar, \$295, Crown Point, \$1,000. Logal tenders, 73.

DEAD BODIES AT FIRE ISLAND .- Our correspondal. Here is his project of conciliation:

"And now, in closing, Mr. President, I will vesture a sug-